

signature was appended to the minute of the 26th of January, 1852, nor could he be allowed to escape and say that he was not then a director. There was no such evidence as to Denny. At the same time, he did not find any evidence bringing home to his knowledge that the purchase had been made for £17,000 and not £40,000, and he could not therefore deal with them as trustees with knowledge. As to the prospectus their part was not very material, except as showing great want of caution; nor did their concurrence show any deliberate intention of defrauding the public, as charged in the bill. Shares were applied for, and they certainly were not issued at random; for inquiries were made as to the solvency and respectability of the applicants, though this might be also a proof of the caution of the directors for their own security. About £7000 was paid in April. A little receipt was given as to the promissory notes from the delay in obtaining the statutory declaration from "old Daniel Cooper" as to the grant of the land. Then Sir Edward Belcher was entirely free. Here the serious charge began. Something must be done to get money, only £7000 having been as yet obtained. Their plain duty was to have made honest representations, and tried to raise money by honest means. They ought to have taken steps to obtain further information to satisfy the public if they still themselves believed in the truth of their prospectus. They thought it was necessary to get the name of the company upon the list of the Stock Exchange, which happily had certain definite rules for the assistance of the public. On the 10th of April, Bagshaw, with the concurrence of the other directors, except perhaps Denny, made a deliberate representation to the committee of the Stock Exchange, which he had been told to do, and to allotment of the shares. It had been said that he had already had his shares allotted to him; but the Court could only regard it as a gross fraud on the plaintiff and the other shareholders, and a direct and wilful misrepresentation. It was impossible to imagine how a gentleman with a character to sustain could have been guilty of such a transaction. Nor was the matter in any way bettered by the representation that Bagshaw had never held shares, and that he had done this from mere good nature. If he did not take shares he ought to have withdrawn from the direction, and withheld the sanction of his name. With respect to Denny, his statement was borne out by the facts, and although he did not discharge his duty thoroughly, yet he took 4000 shares, and seemed to have thought that the purpose of the transaction was that the directors were to take up the shares and risk their money. He had sold 1150 of these shares at a premium, and shown bona fides in returning the money made by him as profit upon these shares; but unfortunately he did not at once denounce the scheme to the Stock Exchange and the public. As to this transaction Belcher and Boyle were in a way implicated. The sale of all this time remained incomplete, and it was difficult to provide for the purchase-money from want of cash. An arbitration was entered into, upon which it was awarded that the purchase-money should be reduced, and that Knell should take shares instead. It did not appear that Knell was aware of the irregularities which had been committed, and that the directors had no right to dispose of the shares. Bagshaw, Denny, Bevan, and Boyle were parties to the transaction by which Harvey and Iron agreed to accept 40,000 shares in lieu of the £40,000 purchase money, and the conveyance, dated the 25th of August, 1852, was in pursuance of that agreement, executed by them. Boyle, at the time placed himself in a false position, from the fact of his having that he should be paid in shares for his services. The agreement of the 25th of August as to commencing the £40,000 purchase money into 40,000 shares, was a breach of trust on the part of the directors, who were bound to pay £20,000 in cash, and £20,000 in shares. Denny it is true, opposed the transaction, but there was no minute in the books of any protest made by him or division. The position of Boyle was peculiar. He would at once discard all the evidence against him upon the winding-up petition, for he had no opportunity of answering it. The only evidence against him in the case was, that he had given an active party to the first, and that the deed, by which £1000 in shares was secured to him for his services, bore date the 7th of February, 1852, immediately before the issue of the prospectus. He had threatened the parties with actions, and had succeeded in obtaining 1750 shares for his £1000; the shares being then at a discount. His Honor, after referring to the letters written by Boyle in February, 1852 (set out in the bill), said, that anything more creditable than his conduct could hardly be conceived. If it had been proved that he had tampered with the books, and there could be no question that this had been deliberately effected by some one who had cut out the original entries and caused fresh and falsified entries to be bound up in the volume—it would have been his duty to have noticed his conduct in a different manner. There was no evidence, however, against Boyle as to this, and all that could be imputed to him was his dealing with the 1750 shares, as to which he should make him primarily liable. The objections which had been raised as to form were not material, and although the agreement of Mr. Cairns was unanswerable as to the alternative relief (which had been asked on the opening of the case), the real aim of the bill was to have the transactions declared void, and the assets all brought in to be realized and distributed, and there was no difficulty in dealing with the matter, as the court was enabled to make an order under the winding-up Act in the suit. The position of Shaw, the petitioner, was not altogether favourable, but he did not intend to dismiss the petition as certain evidence was therein adduced. He therefore proposed to make one order upon the petition and cause. Then, as to Boyle, Rigby, and Barlow, after the whole delusion had been exposed, these gentlemen had thought proper to act as directors. Mr. Denny had here acted very properly; he saw that the whole thing was a mere delusion and that the moneys were not safe, and there was a plain statement which opened the eyes of the world. Rigby and Barlow were distinctly charged with knowledge, and having drawn out the moneys and having applied them to their own use, without having vouchsafed any answer to the accusation, he had had some doubt as to whether he ought not to order them to bring the money contained to rest under the imputation made against them upon oath, that they had drawn out and applied to their own use moneys of which they were trustees, without conceding to give the slightest explanation. The result of the case might be that the bill should be dismissed as against Knell on the grounds above stated; that the contract of the 26th of January, 1852, should be declared not binding

as against the company, and the sale thereby made be set aside; the deed of conveyance of August, 1852, declared fraudulent and void as against the company, and that deed and the contract ordered to be given up to be cancelled; that as to the 40,000 shares paid for the alleged purchase of the land, the defendants Bell, Iron, and Belcher, and the estate of Harvey in the hands of such shares, the defendant Boyle must be held primarily liable, and as to the whole of such 40,000 shares the defendants Bagshaw, Denny, Bevan, and Boyle secondarily liable. Inquiries must be directed as to how the 40,000 shares had been disposed of; an account taken of all moneys now in the hands of the directors or committee of management, or of any of them, making all just allowances; the business of the company to be wound up, subject to the declaration already made; in the costs of the suit as to setting aside the agreement and conveyance and the delivery to be paid by the defendants Bell, Belcher, and Iron, reserving the remaining costs.

[To avoid any possible misconception as to this part of the Vice-Chancellor's decree relating to the liability of the several defendants in respect of the 40,000 shares delivered to Iron and Harvey for the purchase of the land, we think it right to state that the effect of the decree as to this part of the case is, in fact, to fix such defendants with a liability to the extent of £1 (the value of each share), in respect of any claim which shall be made and established in the judge's chambers against the company on any of the 40,000 shares so delivered.]

The *Daily News* publishes the following article on this extraordinary case:—

The chronicles of the Money Market record, in the unerring language of figures, the rise, progress, and fall of speculative delusions. The gold mining mania of the latest time, and not the least prodigious in folly, of these intermittent attacks of national frenzy—has more than once furnished illustrations. But it is not often that we are favoured with so interesting a "view of an interior" as that disclosed in the report of the Vice-Chancellor's judgment. We see the secret springs of knavery actually at work; the whole apparatus of delusion is laid bare. We are assisting at a practical exposition of the great mystery by which, without any violation of the criminal law, the craft of a few rogues extracts solid gold from the pockets of a thousand fools. Of course we are in an atmosphere of consummate respectability. There is not one of the implicated directors who has not a "standing and position in society." Some of them have even higher claims. Among the branded names of that Sir Edward Belcher, a naval officer of approved skill and science, the last (and certainly not the least) of our Arctic navigators. But to our tale.

Five hundred acres of land adjoining Lake Bathurst were in the market. A letter, which ultimately turned out to be a forgery—purporting to come from one Langley, a Government surveyor—represented that the whole of this land was intersected with veins, and sown with nuggets, of gold. On the strength of this letter a person who was exonerated by the Vice-Chancellor from all complicity in these transactions, and whose name we shall not name, purchased the land. As to the exact date of this purchase there is some doubt; but there is none at all as to what next took place. The original purchaser agreed to sell his land for £17,000. The parties who agreed to purchase were four—Sir Edward Belcher, Mr. Harvey (a solicitor), Mr. Iron, and Mr. Bell. These people immediately cast about how to make the most of their bargain, and, without delay, resolved on the concoction of a company which, when formed, was to buy for £40,000 (half in cash and half in shares) the land recently acquired for an agreed price of £17,000. The lawyer principally employed in the transaction appears to have been a Mr. Boyle, described as a barrister of the Inner Temple, who ultimately received 1750 shares as the remuneration for his services. The scheme was then carried out under his auspices. Belcher and Bell disappeared as vendors of the land, and appeared in a new capacity as directors of the projected company, stipulating, however, with Harvey and Iron, that they should have a proportional share on the resale to the company. This honourable agreement was carried out to the letter. The company was named "Harvey and Iron, as owners, resold the Lake Bathurst estate, with all its auriferous contents, to the company, at the alarming sacrifice of only £40,000, and Messrs. Belcher and Bell, as partners in the profits of such resale, put into their pockets 11,000 shares, the portion of the plunder of the company, whose interests as directors they were bound to advance and uphold. Upon this part of the case the Vice-Chancellor decreed that the resale to the unfortunate company could not be allowed to stand—that Harvey, Iron, Belcher, and Bell must pay the costs of the suit up to that period—and should remain the owners of the land. To the lay mind there seems a touch of irony in the last clause of the decree. It is impossible to pour a certain degree of satisfaction to reflect on the price of ownership with which these four eminently respectable men must, under the circumstances, contemplate the possession of these 500 acres of auriferous land in the immediate vicinity of Lake Bathurst.

So ends the first act in this genteel comedy of city life. The company is formed under auspices the most exhilarating; auriferous prospectuses fly far and wide to the remotest extremities of a gullible land; no less than 130,000 applications for shares overwhelm the secretary newly installed in his board-room. Shares to the number of 13,000 are actually issued; but, alas, only 7000 were actually paid upon. At this critical and seasonable juncture Sir Edward Belcher makes a timely retreat from Change Alley to the North Pole, to meditate amid frozen seas upon the probabilities of fortune or ruin that unknown agencies may be working in his absence. Is it wonderful, under the circumstances, that this eminent Arctic explorer should have shown a certain impatience to revisit the zone of the share list and the electric telegraph? Meanwhile things had not altogether prospered with the Lake Bathurst Company. The gold fever was sensibly on the decline—the public seemed on the eve of a lucid interval. If the company was to go on at all, a bold stroke had evidently become necessary. It was resolved upon at once. By a well-known rule of the Stock Exchange, no company can be recognised there unless its shares have been taken up, and two-thirds of the money paid on them. If the Lake Bathurst (Australian) Gold Mining Company was saved from sudden extinction it could only be by getting it in some way or other on the Stock Exchange. The method to which the directors had recourse, though undoubtedly fraudulent, is, we fear, anything but uncommon. They agreed to take the requisite number of shares amongst themselves, and to pay the requisite amount into the bankers of the company, on the understanding that the money was to be paid back again when it had answered its purpose of procuring

a fictitious compliance with the rules of the Stock Exchange. The fraudulent agreement was carried out, and the shares of the Lake Bathurst Company were maintained by this dishonest contrivance in a certain semblance of artificial life. It was not for long. The cold fit of the gold fever was passing rapidly into a state of collapse. Panic was trading on the heels of mania. Spite of all contrivances, shares perished week after week, in realising a still more decided discount. At this crisis intelligence came over from Australia, which left no room for a reasonable doubt that all parties who had anything to do with the purchase of these "500 acres of auriferous land in the immediate neighbourhood, &c.," had been the victims of a gross delusion. The letter of the supposed Government surveyor was a forgery; there had been no survey, and there was no gold. One more *locus penitentie* was thus opened to the directors. They might on the ground of this palpable fraud have disavowed the original agreement to purchase and the secondary agreement to resell. They did not do so. On the contrary, one of their number, who from his position as a professional man, was especially bound to be rigidly alive to the legal position and liabilities of the company, Mr. Boyle, the barrister of the Inner Temple, wrote to one of his fellow-directors who had received a portion of the shares paid on the resale, urging him on no account to part with them. It is possible to carry the case beyond this? Yes, there remains one further point: three of the directors, including Mr. Boyle, of the Inner Temple, are distinctly charged with drawing out £2000 of the company's money and applying it to their own use, and this charge they are, as the Vice-Chancellor expresses it, "content to allow to remain unanswered." And now what do our readers think of the new chapter in that most respectable and moral history—the unerring morality of the money market? Can any terms of reprobation be too strong for characterising that spirit of Mammon worship which thus levels in the mire of knavery not only the veteran swindlers of the money market, but the two professions, both of which are ordinarily reputed liberal, and one of which is emphatically styled galant?

THE CABINET DIFFICULTY.

The Liberal members of the House of Commons were invited to meet Lord Palmerston on Monday, the 28th of April, at his residence in Piccadilly, where they assembled in his lordship's dining-room shortly before 1 o'clock. The meeting was called not only on account of the defeats which the Government had recently sustained on several occasions, but with special reference to the motions set down for discussion in both Houses on the fall of Kars. These motions were regarded as involving the fate of the Government, or, at all events, the existence of the present Parliament, in their results; and the object of Lord Palmerston was to ascertain the disposition of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, as a guide to the course he should deem it advisable to adopt.

In the whole, 205 members left their names at the door, but all these were not in attendance at the meeting.

The members present were the usual supporters of Government, with a sprinkling of independent members. The Peel party were absent altogether. The independent Roman Catholic Irish members were not invited. Lord John Russell did not attend.

Viccount Palmerston opened the proceedings in a speech which occupied nearly an hour in delivery. He commenced by stating the importance of having a meeting of this sort in the present crisis of public affairs. He had been called to the head of affairs during the continuation of a war, because there was no one else in power, whilst we had war abroad, we fortunately had peace at home. But now, that position was likely to be reversed, and having peace abroad, it appeared that we were to have war at home. (This observation, given in Lord Palmerston's usual manner, greatly pleased the meeting, and elicited universal applause.) Lord Palmerston, after such general observations about the war, proceeded to observe, that there were upon the paper several notions of motions, many of which might compel the Government to take a course which would throw the country into confusion, and afford opportunity to any other body of statesmen willing to take power to accept office in their stead. The most serious of these motions was that for that evening—the motion concerning Kars. Upon this subject the noble lord entered into a long explanation. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, he said had certainly, in many things, neglected much that he might have been expected to perform. Lord Clarendon had pressed matters on his attention which had not been attended to; and other matters which had been attended to, he had omitted to report upon. But Lord Stratford had had great matters on his hands, and ambassadors could not be expected to be angels. The true reason why the allied governments had not sent troops to Asia was, that the generals in the Crimea were of opinion that they had no men to spare. Besides this, there had been deep in consequence of differences of opinion respecting the route Omar Pasha ought to take; and whilst our allies took little interest in the Asiatic campaign, the corruptions of the system incidental to Turkey induced disasters over which the Government had no control. Lord Palmerston elaborated these subjects very much. He then drew some comparisons as to the state of the House of Commons before and since the Reform Bill. Before the Reform Bill members were expected to vote without reference to the opinions of the public. Since the Reform Bill no doubt the ministers could not expect that sort of support. Members, especially for large constituencies, must be influenced by the opinions of those they represented. At the same time no government could go on without the co-operation of members, and if it was desired that the Liberal party should be represented, that sort of support must be given frankly, or the Government must surrender the reins of office to a party holding opinions less in accordance with those of the majority.

Lord Palmerston's speech, of which this is necessarily an abridged account, was received throughout with applause. When he had concluded, Mr. Divett rose. He complained much of the divisions in the Liberal ranks, and of the want of cordial support given to Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston's Government had taken office in an emergency, when all other parties had lost themselves in public esteem. Except on the Agricultural Statistics Bill, which he opposed (by every means in his power) without reference to the Government, he thought it had done everything that could be fairly expected from it, and he exhorted members to rally round it.

Mr. Mangles said he was favourable to the Government as a whole; but they would not give satisfaction to the country, unless they carried out military reforms.

Mr. Montagu Chambers followed in a long,

but able, speech respecting Kars. He had carefully studied, he said, all the papers on the subject, and he was convinced that there was no ground for blaming the Government. He concluded by exhorting Mr. Palmerston to withdraw his amendment, which would divide the Liberals.

Mr. Muntz said he should vote with Mr. Palmerston if he persisted in his amendment, but he also should be glad to see the motion for the committee of inquiry withdrawn.

Mr. Phillimore defended the necessity for a committee of inquiry, and expressed hesitation as to withdrawing it, upon which

Lord Palmerston pressed it as a favour to the Government that the amendment should be withdrawn, and

Mr. Phillimore gave way.

The proceedings lasted two hours.

While this meeting was going forward at the house of the Premier, a similar meeting of the Conservative members of the House of Commons was taking place at the residence of the Earl of Derby, in St. James's-square. His lordship, as leader of the Opposition in the Upper House, had convened a gathering of his supporters in the Lower, not much inferior in numbers to the adherents of the Government. Some say that there were 183, and some that there were 199 members present. Probably 199 entered their names, and 183 attended the proceedings.

The detail of the proceedings has not transpired; but we are enabled to state generally that Lord Derby addressed his friend at considerable length on the subject of the night's debate, intimating that he thought, at the present moment, it was scarcely desirable to force a party division on the subject, with a view to defeat the Government, and that he should prefer the House of Commons to debate the question on merits, rather than with a view to any such consequences. This appears to have been the ultimate point of Lord Derby's address. The course of action which is understood, in the political circles, to be determined upon by the opposition, is to await the motion on the Treaty of Peace, and to introduce upon that occasion all the topics upon which they propose to arraign the Government. The opinions delivered at this meeting were by no means unanimous. Mr. George Bentinck is understood to have made an energetic attempt to revive the old Tory policy, and to have warned Lord Derby that if he should ever form a coalition with the Peelites, he (Mr. Bentinck) would draw off 60 of his supporters in the Commons. Lord Derby treated this menace with marked indifference.—*Spectator*.

DONALDSON ON CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Dr. Donaldson writes his book to establish three general propositions, and to furnish numerous suggestions, subordinate to his main propositions, for the improvement in details of the higher education of English youths. His three propositions are—that the Universities are right in making classics and mathematics the basis of all the instruction they give, and the object of the rewards and emoluments they bestow; that it is right in the University system, and in the comparative tests recently established, for classical learning and scholarship to receive a larger amount of encouragement than mathematical attainments; that English scholarship is superior to German scholarship, and English learning not so far behind German learning as is generally supposed in the present day asserted among us. In the course of this threefold discussion, most of the interesting questions raised of late years in reference to proposed changes in our educational systems are touched on, and it is needless to say that so able a disputant and so learned a man as Dr. Donaldson, enriched with a large experience as student, teacher, and author, touches on such questions without profit and pleasure to his readers, and without powerfully enforcing his own views by argument and illustration. But the questions themselves are so large and numerous, so complicated in their relations to politics and social life, so wide in their bearings, while they have been exhibited on all sides and admirably illustrated by the intellect of the most powerful and enlightened of our students, that it is no affront to Dr. Donaldson of our time, that it is far from being exhaustive on any point, and far from convincing on many points. Even where we agree with his conclusions, there is often far from agreeing in his reasons. On the whole, he has made out his second proposition more to our satisfaction than either of the other two. Indeed, it seems difficult to deny that the whole man is more completely educated by an exclusively literary and grammatical course of instruction, than by one exclusively mathematical and physical; and that both in respect of this consideration, and because philosophical studies demand a longer period for the acquisition of eminence, the predominance should be allotted to them both in our system of education and in the competitive examinations intended to test the intellectual capacity and information of our students. Only this must be remembered, that the genius shows itself in a very determined pursuit of a congenial study, and that room must be allowed for our schemes of education and examination for the obstinate bias. That man who attains decided eminence in either mathematical or philosophical studies has both talents and energy that will be useful to his country and the world; and we must not on any cut and dried theory exclude such a man from the honours and emoluments due by his attainments and the qualities of mind and character displayed by them. It is on this ground, and this ground alone, that we rejoice in the separation of the triposes about to be consummated at Cambridge, which will have the additional merit of placing classical scholars in the same relative position which mathematicians have long enjoyed. Our principal objection to Dr. Donaldson's treatment of his first proposition is, that he somewhat arbitrarily confines his argument in favour of the philological basis of academic instruction to the languages of Greece and Rome. We acknowledge that the machinery and the agents for carrying on the philological studies of this country are at present ill fitted for this narrow interpretation. But the whole question is of the changes to be desired. And this question once opened, we may fairly ask, why an exclusive preference is to be continued to these two languages? Why should such profound linguists and accomplished men of letters as Bopp, Pott, Grimm, in Germany, and Kemble in England, be excluded from the highest academic honours because they have devoted themselves to other branches of the Indo-Germanic family of languages in preference to Greek and Latin? Dr. Donaldson will tell us, because Greek is the best basis for philological studies. And this, no doubt, is true on many grounds. But as it is impossible for one

man to be an accomplished master of all the languages, and as comparative philology demands the common cultivation of all the languages, and one man is directed by taste or circumstances to one group and another man to another group, why should not a great university offer to its serviceable variety of taste an open field? By all means, let Greek and Latin continue to be cultivated, as admirable specimens of inflected language—as treasures of valuable knowledge in which the civilisation of Europe for a thousand years has deposited itself; let even a knowledge of Greek and Latin as a groundwork for comparative philology be indispensable, and let them therefore continue to be the main bases of our school instruction. But why still confine university honours and emoluments to high attainments in this one field? We say, rather constitute all the known languages of the world into groups of natural relationship and contrast, and allow eminent attainments in any one group to raise their possessor to fellowships, or whatever other form of reward and acknowledgment may be devised. If the question is of training the mind, we cannot see that any language, methodically, thoroughly, and scientifically learnt, is deficient in training, or that the question is of useful knowledge, many languages may in our day claim to come into competition with Greek and Latin, whether we regard the historical significance of the language or the literature it unlocks. These remarks are made in the full consciousness that the machinery for teaching is at present adapted almost exclusively for Greek and Latin, and that for a long time to come our teachers of other languages must be sought far and wide. But once initiate a more liberal system, and extend the same fostering care, the same ample rewards, to the cultivation of other groups of languages and literature as have been for three centuries and years given to Greek and Latin, and the result would be proportionate. All we ask is the recognition of the value of all records of man's activity preserved in speech and symbol, and the corresponding recognition of the variety of taste in individuals for this or that branch of the infinitely ramifying tree of knowledge.

We have another objection to make to Dr. Donaldson's assertion that the value of both mathematics and classics as educational instruments consists in their power of training the mind to deductive habits. He asserts in the *New Craylus* that inductive habits cannot be taught. So far as we understand his remarks both here and in the *New Craylus*, we entirely disagree with them. It appears to us, that in translating from a foreign language, in investigating problems of comparative philology, in working out physical theories, the student is quite as largely employing the inductive as the deductive process, and is constantly testing and proving his rules as well as applying them, so far as he is working intelligently at all and not merely as an automaton. Indeed, so obvious does it appear to us that it is impossible not to train the mind to induction as well as deduction in the ordinary processes of learning a language and investigating the laws of nature, that we feel sure that Dr. Donaldson uses these words "inductive" and "deductive" in a sense somewhat different from that which we attribute to them.

In respect to Dr. Donaldson's third proposition, which we wish he had been somewhat more explicit and detailed in his account of the ordinary course of instruction which a German student passes through. We have heard recently from a German scholar, such startling assertions of the amount of accurate knowledge of Latin and Greek possessed by all German students at their admission to a university, and of the rigorous tests by which this knowledge is ascertained, that until we recalled sundry specimens of the genus German university-man that had fallen in our way, a very disheartening feeling of English inferiority came over us. We have not the least doubt that in the main Dr. Donaldson is correct in both his statements on this head; but he has not established the inferiority of German scholarship, except in the one point of writing Latin and Greek verses—a very good but not an exhaustive test. In the matter of the comparative learning of the two countries, Dr. Donaldson brings forward a splendid array of living Englishmen—among whom he places must be held to occupy one of the highest places—quite sufficient to console those of our countrymen who may have been misled by loose statements in journals and House of Commons speeches to despair of English learning.

Two of the suggestions which Dr. Donaldson has made for the advancement of learning among us are well deserving of the maturest consideration from those who have a voice in the matter. One we have often urged in the *Spectator*—the adoption of a preliminary examination before the admission of students at the universities. To the presence of young men utterly deficient in college lectures, and the low standard of examinations, are due. The universities, it cannot be too often repeated, ought not to be called on to teach the rudiments of knowledge. So far as this is the case, the interests of more advanced students are sacrificed, and the reputation of the universities is lowered. The other suggestion, of making the Master-of-Arts degree a real grade in learning, and conferring it only after an examination advanced in difficulty beyond the Bachelor-of-Arts examination, is no doubt one of more plausible objections, though these objections are by no means final. A third proposal, to reinstate the practice of Latin disputations for the Doctor's degree in all the faculties, would seem to place too high a value on the power of talking or writing Latin for adoption at the present time. Let the degrees by all means be restored to a genuine test of superior learning in the particular faculty. But why Richard Owen should be made to display his knowledge of comparative anatomy in a language which must be terribly tortured to express a tenth part of his meaning, and which contains but few records of his science—or why in any case a language which has fallen out of use as a vehicle of living thought should be called in on the special occasion when the thing to be ascertained is the mastery of living thought and knowledge—we do not clearly perceive. These Latin disputations arose when Latin was the common learned language of Europe. Now, any living language has a greater claim to that character.

We do not say that all we have attempted with Dr. Donaldson's interesting volume is to discuss a few points on which we differ from him. The great amount of matter on which we heartily assent we have left untouched. All persons interested in educational discussions will read the book.

A sale of Government land took place at the Crown Lands Office, Windsor, on Friday last, which was numerously attended. Some farms on the Windsor road, and in the counties of Cook and Hunter sold for the upset price of £1, to £1 1s per acre. Five allotments in the town of Windsor, which had previously been offered in Sydney without any bidders, sold from £13 to £21 each. The latter circumstance proves the advisability of selling land in the district in which it is situated on all occasions.

MEMORANDA FROM THE CAMP.

(From the *Home News*.)

FRATERNISATION AFTER THE ARMISTICE.—When the generals had parted from each other (at Traktir-bridge) General Codrington rode for some distance over the plain, attended only by a side-deck and an orderly. When at some distance from the lines of the Allies, he was overtaken by a Russian cavalry soldier, who attempted by signs and gesticulations to make him comprehend a request on his part, the meaning of which neither General Codrington nor his aide-de-camp could for a long time understand. At last the soldier practically explained his desire by taking the general's whip, and, in exchange, giving him his own. No opposition being made to the bargain, the soldier soon afterwards went away with his prize. Presently a Russian officer came up, and a few words being interchanged, General Codrington's aide-de-camp mentioned the story of the whip, adding that it was to be presumed the soldier little supposed he had got the whip from the British commander-in-chief. This announcement seemed to make no little impression on the Russian officer, and, as on leaving, he was seen to gape after the soldier alluded to in the conversation, the whip, there is very little doubt, was not long before it again changed its owner. Recently three carriages, crammed full of ladies, drove down to the camp, built in the rock opposite the field of Inkermann, and the valley was like a fair—not only did many of the Russian officers and soldiers cross to our side of the Tchernaya, although it is stated that their boundary is the Mackenzie Heights and the north side; but our soldiers and the French invited them up to our heights and showed them through Carrobert's Redoubt. One of these gentlemen, an officer of the 24th regiment, stated that they had thrashed the 38th regiment right well on the 18th of June, and that he, although wounded by a bullet in the Redan on the 8th of September, remembered perfectly well coming into contact with the 93rd regiment in that work. One of their priests, who was dressed much like a woman, and wore long hair, bore on his breast three medals. Their Silitia must be very similar to their Sebastopol one, and resemble much our Cape medal, only that the orange and blue are equally divided. Leave has been asked by the Russian officers for their commander-in-chief to be allowed to give a ball at Simferopol to the allied armies, and the French are actually going to construct a ball-room 100 feet by 50 feet, where they hope to get many Russian ladies to attend. Orders have already been given to our engineers to provide as much timber as possible for the purpose.

SUBMARINE DISCOVERIES.—Mr. Deane, the diver, has brought to light some strange relics of the horrors of the war. Close by the ruins of Fort Paul, when the bridge started to the north side, he discovered, at the bottom of the harbour, a battery of field artillery, horses, men, and all entangled in the harness, with their skeletons just hanging together in a mass of work of leather. He has fished up five field pieces and two howitzers. They are filled with mud, but they can soon be made fit for Woolwich. The wood of the carriages has been utterly destroyed by the teredo navalis, or whatever it is which lives on such hard fare or in such hard quarters as the best old oak affords. On the skeleton of one of the horses there were the bones of a driver held together by the rags of his uniform, and with his foot still in the stirrup!

THE RUSSIANS AND THE ALLIES.—Whatever may be the cause of it, there appears to be more sympathy or less repugnance between the French and the Russians than there is between us and our late enemy. It is rare to see an English or Sardinian officer engaged in conversation with a Russian across the Tchernaya in comparison with the frequency of such conversations on the part of the French. Were it not that the Sardinian officers speak French very well one would imagine that the reason—allowing something too, for our national reserve—was the proficiency in that language of many Russian officers, few of whom speak English. One officer, indeed, during the races, mounted on a wretched pony, informed us that he had "a English horse as was fleet as winds for the course as would gain the reward," and others now and then say a few words of English; but for the most part the Russians speak French and German in preference to any other alien tongue. The exchanges of champagne bottles have ceased, and the wares across the stream is mostly confined to small brass crosses, which "the Muscovites" purchase for a few specks from the Jew pedlars in their camp, or as many specimes or shillings. General Timoff, or Tatchimoff, the *Chef d'Etat Major* of the corps d'armee at Khatour Mackenzie, has given very strict orders against any transgression of the boundary from his side.

THE "SILLY GOOSE."—A writer in *Notes and Queries* stands up for the maligned goose, and mentions that it is remarkable for courage, faithfulness, and longevity. He adds—"As regards the annual marketable value of the goose and its progeny, I am not far wrong in saying that it is computed at little less than that of the common ewe. Where a systematic profit is made on the price of this bird, and its fashions are periodically plucked and sheared, the yield has been estimated at double the value of the sheep." In Cautcheon, a considerable trade in geese is carried on, and droves of them are occasionally seen on the roads.

A PORTRAIT PAINTER'S EXPERIENCE.—Some of the results of my experience are curious in a moral point of view. For example, I have found women almost uniformly less delicate in asking me about my terms and less generous in remunerating me for my services, than men. On the other hand, most of my knowledge, are decidedly more vain of their personal attractions, and more vexatiously anxious to have them done full justice to, on canvas, than women. In a general way, my experience of different ranks (which extends, let me premise, all the way down from the lowest to the highest, and includes, among peers to publicans,) I have met with most of my formal and ungracious receptions among rich people of uncertain social standing; the highest classes and the lowest, arguing many employers almost always contrive in widely different ways of course—to make me feel at home as soon as I enter their houses. People (sitting for their portraits) will assume an expression, will brush up their hair, will correct any little characteristic carelessness in the r apparel, will in short, when they want to have their likenesses taken, look as if they were sitting for their pictures. If I paint them under these artificial circumstances, and my portrait, as a necessary consequence, represents every body, the sitter always included, disappoints every body, the sitter always included. When we wish to judge of a man's character by his handwriting, we want his customary scrawl, dashed off with his common work-day pen, not his best little characteristic carelessness in the r apparel, will in short, when they want to have their likenesses taken, look as if they were sitting for their pictures. If I paint them under these artificial circumstances, and my portrait, as a necessary consequence, represents every body, the sitter always included, disappoints every body, the sitter always included. 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3251 Acres of Freehold Land, situated at Bywong,
Gundaroo, on the Yass River.
By order of the Mortgagee.

BOWDEN AND THREEKELD will sell
by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street,
THIS DAY, the 31st day of July, at 11 o'clock,
in exercise of a power contained in a mortgage granted by
the late Mr. W. Charles Guise to Mr. Martin Byrne,
All those valuable farms with the improvements thereon.

675
 Bywong, near Gundagai, bounded on the south by a line west 88 chains, commencing at the north-east corner of Matthew Piggott's 400-acre grant; on the west by the section line north 78 chains; on the north by the section line east 82 chains; on the south by the section line east 82 chains to the Yass River; on the east by the Yass River to the north-east corner of Matthew Piggott's 400-acre grant.
 Also 400 acres of land, situated at Bywong, Gundagai

bounded on the south by a line west 90 chains, commencing opposite to Guise's south-west corner; on the west by a line north 40 chains; on the north by a line east 105 chains; on the east by the Yass River.

And 820 acres of land, also situated at Bywong, Gundaroo, bounded on the north by a line west 73 chains, commencing at the south-east corner of Mr. Piggott's grant; on the west by a section line south 106 chains; on the south by part of John Brown's

And also, a parcel of land, situate at Gundaroo aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 676 acres, bounded on the south by the north boundary line of Gundaroo, on the east by the line east 73 chains to the Yass River, on the east by the Yass River. And also, a parcel of land, situated at Gundaroo aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 1220 acres, bounded on the north by the line east 73 chains to the Yass River, on the east by the line east 73 chains to the Yass River, on the south by the line south 96 chains to the Yass River, on the west by the line west 73 chains to the Yass River.

1106 acres, bearing east 66 chains, commencing at the north-east corner of Gulse's 1166 acres; to the east by a line north 88 chains; on the north by a line west 84 chains to the Yasa River; and on the west by that river southerly to the north-east corner of Gulse's 1106 acres aforesaid, making in the whole, 3351 acres.

On the 400-acre farm is a six-roomed house, with detached kitchen and store, a large barn, stable, and stock yard; a vegetable garden, and a large piece of ground

Terms, 25 per cent. cash, 25 per cent. on completion of the purchase, and the remainder may remain secured on the property for 3, 5, or 7 years, at 7 per cent.

Important to Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, Country
Buyers, &c.
Canvas Tents, Slops, Clothing, Drapery, Hosiery,
&c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received

1 instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart,
 on FRIDAY NEXT, 1st August, at 11 o'clock,
 OR 2 bales canvas tents, containing—
 20 tents, 12 x 2 yards
 8 ditto, 8 x 2 ditto
 9 ditto, 10 x 2 ditto
 5 ditto 12 x 2 ditto
 6 ditto, 14 x 2 ditto
K in diamonds, A & B, 11 bales, containing—
 Fancy trousers
 Fancy shooting coats

Fancy hip jackets
Brown cotton pantaloons
Stout brown shirts
White shirts
Brown dress pantaloons
White ditto ditto
Grey wool frocks
Eureka ditto
White worsted shirts
Ditto wool frocks

Blue ditto ditto
White, spotted, and colored California ditto
Blue s-rge shirts
Ladies' No. 5 wellington polka
Ditto ditto exhibition ditto
Women's white cotton hose
Fine white cotton ditto
Black cotton ditto
Grey ditto ditto
White lace
Brown dress lace

Men's brown cotton half hose
Ditto white ditto
Colored children's cotton hose
Tartan cotton hose
Men's single cotton caps
Ditto double ditto
Women's white merino hose
Grey ditto
Men's grey merino half-hose, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ship's Surplus Stores.
Ex Sultana.
At Botta's Wharf, 10 o'clock prompt.
BOWDEN and THREKELD have received
instructions to sell by auction, at Botta's Wharf,
Fort-street, on FRIDAY next, the 1st August, at 10
o'clock prompt,
The surplus stores, ex Sultana, comprising
Oatmeal

Treacle
 Pickles
 Raisins
 Lead piping
 Baths
 Waterclosets
 Lanterns
 Sundries, &c.

Terms at sale.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.
Preliminary Notice.
BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** have received instructions from the proprietor to sell, on an early day, upon the Ground,
A large block of land, comprising about six acres, in the very best part of the town of Liverpool, immediately opposite the Railway Terminus, divided into 27 allotments, varying from 33 feet to 66 feet front-aces to Scott-street, Birze-street, George-street,

and a new street running from George-street to Bigge-street, lately named Railway-street. This land forms part of the square, on the lower end of which stand the Gool and Wesleyan Chapel. Plans on view at the City Mart.

Two-Storey Stone House, Surry Hills.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** will sell by auction at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on **THURSDAY** next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock.

A Two-story Stone House containing six rooms, having a kitchen and servant's room on the basement, two rooms on the first floor, and two bedrooms on the second floor, a verandah back and front, and well of water. The allotment has about 15 feet frontage to Little Elizabeth-street, by a depth of about 70 feet. It is a few doors north of Cooper-street, which connects Elizabeth-street with Riley-street, and is near the south-east corner of the paddock attached to the Albion Mills. The lot is

bounded by the properties of Messrs. Ruck, Wright, and Watkins, and occupied by Mr. McQuatters, who will shew the premises.

Pianos on view at the Mart.

Terms at sale.

Devonshire-street
Crown-street
Riley-street
Lansdowne and Miles streets.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, 21st JULY

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction at the Commercial Club Rooms, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, June 10, 1908, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following valuable real estate in the City of New York, to-wit: Valuable Building Allotment in Greenwich Street, Riley-street, Miles-street, and Lansdown-street, Surrey Hills, on the high ground at the south end of that portion of the City, commanding very extensive views of the Suburbs, and a large portion of the City. Just the thing for Clerks, Mechanics, Artizans, and others able and anxious to live in a Healthy Situation in close proximity to their daily engagements.

THIS DAY, the 31st July, at 11 o'clock,
23 highly valuable building allotments.
Six in Crown-street are six choice allotments, having
each as per plan:
Lot No. 2, a frontage of 22 feet to Crown-street, by a
depth of about 117 feet.
Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, a frontage each of 21 feet 9 inches
ditto, by depths varying from 57 to 98 feet.
Lot 9, a frontage of 40 feet ditto, by an average depth
of 49 feet 3 inches.

Six in Block A, viz:—
 Lot No. 1 has a frontage of 20 feet to Riley-street, and of 84 feet to Miles-street.
 Lots 2, 3, and 4 have each a frontage of 20 feet to Riley-street, by a depth of 84 feet to a lane at the rear
 Lot No. 5 has a frontage of 42 feet 6 inches ditto by a depth of 454 feet to a lane at the rear
 Lot No. 6 has a frontage of 45 feet 6 inches to Devonshire-street, by a frontage depth of 42 ft. 6 in. to Riley-street.

Eleven in block H, viz.:-
 Lot No. 5 has a frontage of 53½ feet to Miles-street, by a depth of 45½ feet to a lane in the rear
 Lot No. 6 has a frontage of 53½ feet to Miles-street, by a depth of 4½ feet to High Holborn-street
 Lots 8, 9, and 10 have frontages each of 20 feet to Lansdowne-street, by depths of 84 feet to a lane at the rear
 Lot 11 has a frontage of 20 feet to Lansdowne-street, by a depth of 45½ feet to a lane
 Lot 12 has 52 feet frontage to Lansdowne-street, and 45½ feet to High Holborn-street.

Lots 13, 14, 15, and 16 have each a frontage of 23 feet 9 inches to High Holborn-street, by depths of about 91 feet to a lane, 15 feet wide, at the rear.
Messrs. Thurlow, Dick, and Brown, solicitors for the vendor, will give every information respecting the title.
A large plan on view at the Mart.
Terms liberal.

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 CUNDAY

I have—when he can get it. But because me

have—when he can get it. But, because man reduces himself to the condition of a joyless vegetarian. Vegetables do not offer sufficient food without it, he is a bad reasoner who reduces himself to the condition of a joyless vegetarian. Vegetables do not offer sufficient food without it, he is a bad reasoner who reduces himself to the condition of a joyless vegetarian. Vegetables do not offer sufficient food without it, he is a bad reasoner who reduces himself to the condition of a joyless vegetarian.

The law of nature, that Count Romford's mendicant pinned upon copious rations of excellent soup, until the Count discovered that Nature resented the idleness of his teeth. He added to each portion crusty bread toasted brown, which was so obviously a satisfaction.

Meat soup is, of course, better than soup made from vegetables, but soup made from vegetables is better than starvation. And we venture to assert that starvation is the lot of thousands in this country, in consequence of a stolid indifference to the healthful qualities of leguminous and other vegetable foods, and making no allowance even of adipose matter as a source of nutriment.

We might save almost as much of our cooking as

Count Rumford saved in his, both of food and fuel, and we were wise in our methods. If we always cooked in a large volume, we should open the door, and a large volume (seven-eighths) of absolute nutrient escapes up the chimney; if we cooked with slow fires, letting things simmer rather than boil, we should save fuel and time. If we boiled, or if, with a hot fire at first, then we simmered, we should diminish gradually—which makes the meat become aromatic and tender remembering, too, to preserve the fat, covering it with paper, as joints of venison are covered—so that the fat does not burn. In every article of food, we should save one third of our present expenditure, and have more food and more pleasure to the bargain. As soon as one day's dinner of stews and puddings, or a cold dinner of roast and boiled, and the next day's meat or "stock" so to simmer, as the hob or in the oven. Housewives who do not know that secret would be surprised to find how much good they can get from a few shillings. Thirty-six legs of mutton, weighing two hundred and thirty-eight pounds, were once cooked for one shilling and two-pence in a gas stove. And this economy was due only to the material of fuel, and not to the manner. We must have a fire, but too often—small fires and close stoves are what we want; not yawning caverns of flame, with all the heat and the nutrient racing up the chimney; but little fires, burning steadily, and the food cooking, with patience, such delicious stews and soups and ragouts as all our tons of coals and gallons of galloping water never can accomplish. Look at our first dinner, and you will see a close fire and a quiet pot, but at a vast expenditure of fuel and quantities of salt; and when made, for what? For all the fat drip wasting on the coals, doing no good to any one.

There is a wide field for economy too, but. Brown bread is used in the houses the rich as a luxury—the poor will not touch it. Yet manna wheaten flour is infinitely stiffer than the best and most nutritive of the bolted-flour. It is a matter of luxury, and injurious rather than beneficial as regards the nutritive power of bread." And as the mass of bread is increased and the mass of manna wheaten flour is surely an additional cause of disease, it is surely an additional reason why the poor should use the manna wheaten flour is perhaps the best in point of nutritive quality; but then it is more expensive than unbolted wheat, which stands next to meat. Except the juice of manna wheaten flour, which is a very good flesh as the juice of wheat. Many thousand hundred-weights of the finest and purest flour in England are turned into starch, to dress cotton goods with, and the starch is sold for a great deal of money, amounting to twelve or twenty per cent of the price of the flour, is lost as food for man. Its nutritive power may be estimated when we know that in an experiment made by the chemist in France, dogs were fed for ninety days on the gluten of wheat, devoured raw, at the end of the time they were sleek and healthy, and perfectly good condition. In an experiment made by Lagrange and others, exclusively on fine wheaten bread fed after forty days, any dog, fed on brown bread (made with the bran) lived on without any disturbance of his health. But, as the gluten is not so easily preserved, it makes, when mixed with abstract of meat and kitchen

Vegetables, the strongest and best-flavoured sort of
Lime water and baking soda, which are white
It does all that alum and phosphate of copper
per do, without being injurious as the one and as
poisonous as the other. Bread "doctored" in this
manner, as most London bread is doctored, becomes
very palatable to most of the aristocracy, and its
properties being completely altered by alum and
actual poison being introduced in the
phosphate of copper. Oatmeal and rye are
both very little used in the south of England, and even
in the north are small quantities only.
More's the pity! For porridge is not a thing to be
rejected unawares, if made well; and rye bread is more
delicious than the unadorned would believe.
Both are good and cheap too,—which is perhaps
one cause of their unpopularity in our luxurious
England.

We make little use of fish—partly because we don't know how to prepare it. We know only how to fry and boil. To stew or bake, or make into soup, we have to make a mistake. We have to use a great deal of water with respect to cut and crimped fish as well as meat, and boiling and for stews. It ought to be boiled in hot water, so as to set the gelatine and gluten it contains; but if the skin is uncut, then it must be boiled in cold water. A small piece of fish, such as a sole, baked in deep dish, with savoury herbs and oil, or butter (see recipe), soaping, of course, included, makes a capital dinner. Any small fry will do,—sprats and such like, not generally of great repute among the people; but we think injuriously slighted.—Fried fish should be managed with great care. The fish should be cut in small pieces, kept at boiling heat, which prevents any fishy flavor from escaping; and therefore, as M. Sayer says, make the same fat in which we have fried a sole to fry another apple fritter, if you are careful not to allow the fat to get cold. The fish, if fried in the same oil as potatoes of yesterday—fish and rice, fish boiled soup, all these are excellent varieties of cooking fish, too much neglected by the poor; but if their enjoyment is attended to, would increase their food and their energy.

One of the saddest things to think of, in a country where men are sometimes all but starving for want of food, is the waste of meat in some nations: Australia, for instance, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico where beef and mutton are melted down for tallow and the prime joints sold at all. What price does the liver of a cow fetch in the market? It ranges from sixpence to tenpence the pound! If the manufacture of extract of meat was heartily carried out in these lands of beoves and oxen, what saving it would be to humanity at large. Here in Germany, in the town of Gießen, in Germany, where there is a large manufactory, it is from six shillings to seven and sixpence the pound, which price puts it out of the reach of many most requiring it; as, for example, in hospitals and

the extra extract of meat dissolved in water, as we have seen, is of more service to the wretched men than we could conceive—giving them strength to be transported to the next very large city, for want of a timely stimulus, such as, is impossible. Some people, however, are not so willing to the ignorance of the manufacturers. The seeing that all strong soups and stocks gelatinised, and formed a jelly, they have been led to suppose that the chief constituent of good soup. And when they found that white meat, tendons, feet, cartilage, bonny, ivory, and harts horns yielded the most beautiful and most valuable of all the animal products, tablets, which were cheaply obtained and sold at a high price, ignorance and the love of gain exchange the valuable constituents of flesh for gelatine, only to be sold at a high price. No wonder, then, if the soup-tablets fell in public estimation. Prepared scientifically, from juicy meat—prepared so as to be sold no higher than the natural soups, they were not likely to succeed. They would be both invaluable to mankind as a discovery and profitable to the manufacturer. Softified milk, cream, and butter, dissolved in water, and sold as preserved fruits and vegetables. Still, I will not say may force the time when there shall be no more stews on board ship.

Of the largest promises of science is, that the sum of human happiness will be increased, ignorance destroyed, and with ignorance, prejudice and superstition.

and that great truth taught to all, that this world is not made for man, but for God, and all that we do, and all that we have, for our use and service, and that where nature by her bounty has set the limits of original usefulness, science may be exact so modify those limits as to render wholesome that which by natural wildness was hurtful, and nutritious that which by natural poverty was unwholesome. We do not yet know half that chemists may be able to teach, and God is our God. Sawdust bread may seem a very miserable thing, but it may be held firmer for the pig-trough than the dining table; but in time science will have reconciled greater anomalies than even these, and have opened almost as wide a natural larder as the whole of nature herself. What on the mere surface of things, would have dreamed of a beetroot containing sugar. And who would not

SACRIFICY OF CATS.—Mr. Tidman, the famous SACRIFICENTIST, had a valuable tortoiseshell cat, that for day did nothing but moan. Guessing the cause, he looked at the animal, and found it was suffering from rheumatism and its pain. The following day he took the animal to ten cats at his door; the day after, twenty; and they went on increasing at such a rate that he was obliged to take them away. But nothing would hinder them from driving their claws into him, so he would carry some number of miles to have it extracted. It would even come down the chimney, and would go back up again, until the animal's painful tooth was taken out of his jaw. At last it grew so much more numerous, and he was never free from one of these feline patients. However, being one morning very nervous about the matter, he got rid of an old tabby. This was the first time he had ever done so, and the news spread like wild-fire. He came to him afterwards—*Quarterly Magazine*, New York.

THE COMEDIAN MATTHEWS AND HIS ECCENTRIC AMBITIONER.—Poor Matthews the comedian is dead (1836). "He is gone, with his gibes and his jokes." He was a loud man, an entertaining companion, a most excellent mimic, but the seriousness, though by no means commendable, of his voice he attempted to improve. The first time I ever saw Matthews was at my own house at dinner. Pope, the actor, had been drawing me out, and I was talking of the comic business as a peculiar talent. He brought him to dine with us, and his imitations of Kemble, Munden, Bannister,

country, who was so madly attracted to the society of Mathews, that whenever he came to town, he went to his house, and if he did not find him at home, he would trace him to the place where he happened to be. This did not excite much attention, but at about nine o'clock, one day he heard a tremendous rap on the door, and a servant came in to announce that a gentleman was in the hall, and was speaking with Mr. Mathews. The latter appeared very much disturbed, made many apologies for the delay, and then said that he had got to go, and that he must instantly, as he doubtless must be individual, and he frequently annoyed him. As soon as he had retired, he heard a very noisy dialogue in the hall, between Mr. Mathews and the gentleman who had just joined the party, while the other as urgently insisted on his retreat. At length the door opened, and a tall, thin, and very dry figure, who sat down in Mathews' place, filled him with a sense of indignation, which he pronounced to be execrable, and began in the most impudent manner to claim acquaintance with him, and to say that he had seen him in various places, and every one. We were all, for the moment, under his guard; but he soon detected our versatile companion, who had really not taken three minutes to get up with him, with the same person, and he then metamorphosed himself, that it was almost impossible to recognise him. Of that party were also two

A NIGHT with Robert Burns.—Andrew Thompson, a friend of "Luther," who was in the city on a visit, arrived in the autumn afternoon, sitting in the "stage" with a party of the door of his house, surrounded by some farmers at the gauchers, who seemed nearly dead, partly with drinking and partly with cold. The party was not very large, however, was quite sober; and, after dismissing the gauchers and having tea, took Thompson out to the residence of the Nith, where was his solitary and favorite haunt. The full: the dying sun was glinting his last and best light through the trees: it was "a golden moment for the poet," and he "saw his way into his glory." He spoke of nature, and of his country, and of his friends, and of his poetry, till the large tears dropped from his eyes, and he was "mild," said Dr. T., "on the ground with his head bowed down, and the evening star appeared above Crumlin." The scene became more deep and solemn. He talked of himself; deplored his errors; and hinted that after his death he would be "a good man." He then spoke of his friends, and that he regretted that after his death his success he had not gone on. As he spoke of the friends of his country, he stamped fiercely on the ground, and his expression of his "ardent eyes" became almost terrible and unthly, as they shown amid the tender glows of the sunset.

of reckoning, yet, as sure as you star is shining on Criffel, Ten Glencians would save this Sodam, as there has only been one, and he's dead." He said that, and was laughing by a throat. He alluded to the fact that he was tormented by hostilities of the heart, which his occasional use of spirits only increased. But, he added, "I have had my day, as Scotland will remember me as long as she is Scotland." Then he uttered a few words in a mournful accent, the lines "to Mary in heaven" which he had composed not long before. On returning to the house, there was a new set of heroic and godly worshippers arrived; the black bowl was again used, and the old man, who had been sitting on the bench, he extemporized verse; he cracked jokes as minute-guns; he insisted on replenishing the bowl again and again; he threw out daring political as-

GENERAL—The Friends of Mrs. MARY ANN ALBIDGE are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on SATURDAY at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son, THOMAS ALBIDGE, on Third-street, at 3 o'clock. The procession will move from the residence of Mr. JOHN ALLEN, Union-street, at the above hour precisely. CHAS. KINSELD, undertaker, Goilburn-street.

GENERAL—The Friends of Mr. LEWIS MOORE are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on SATURDAY at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his son, JOHN MOORE, on Third-street, at 3 o'clock. The procession will move from his late residence, Cadell-street, South, at the above hour precisely. CHAS. KINSELD, undertaker, Goilburn-street.

GENERAL—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE JOHNSON are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his son, GEORGE JOHNSON, on SATURDAY at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. J. JOHNSON, on Third-street, at 3 o'clock. The funeral will move from No. 5, Charles-street, Woodcock Bay.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SURRY HILLS PROPERTY.—The place THE HAY at the City Road, 211, City Road, BOWDEN and THE LINDLEY, Auctioneers, 80, undertakers, King and Elm Streets.

SIDNEY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Members are hereby informed that the rate payment of the funds of this above Company will be made to them at the office of the Company, No. 32, Bridge Street, on or after the 1st of May.

J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

THE EYEGLASS.—MR. DE LISSA, from London, in connection with the celebrated firm of S. and Solomon, opticians to the Royal Family, of Albemarle Street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm are well known to the public, and it is their object to distinguish the most minute objects with perfect d

timeless. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage of being square, and the eye, when looking through them, becomes strained, heated, or weakened. It is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted, and they are made of the finest quality of glass. They are perfect. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single opera, of most extensive power. Also a variety of optical instruments, and the most perfect means to discern objects for miles—most invaluable to the sportsman, tourist, or stockman.

MR. DE LISS, of the office and address—Mr. DE LISS, optician, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

LYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lydney, Gloucestershire, England.

Conducted, according to the usage at Lloyd's.

By Mr. Samuel H. Smyth.

Marine Surveyor, of the Port of London.

Agent and Marine Surveyor for the Port of Newcastle.

By Mr. W. T. Boyce.

For Auckland, New Zealand, by Alexander Grant.

Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

A table of the rate of premium to be obtained on application at the Office.

S. H. SMYTH, Lyons-building, George-street.

PARTIES in search of Good Building Sites, would do well to take advantage of the important sale of property now consisting of the whole of the old Mill race, Barry Hills, by Messrs. BOWDEN and THREKELD, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

RHEUMATISM, Palsy, and Nervous Debility cured by the use of the Electric Machine.

DIGGERS' MEDICINES.—Porter's Pills and Porter's Scillidiz Powders. E. PORTER, chemist, 14 George-street.

GEORGE F. BAKE < has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. J. G. Wall and Co. to sell by public auction, by virtue of a Bill Sale, on the premises of Mr. Morris Magnay, known as the Californian Hotel, Newcastle, **THIS DAY, Thursday, July 31st, at 11 o'clock.**

All household furniture and effects, bar-fitting fixtures, pipes, stoves, and stoves, and one ditto carriage ditto

A gig, horse, and harness, and a quantity of sundries.

WILLIAM GABRIEL DAVY, of Scorton, Catterick
Wickham, par Hunt of England, in 1852.—Any
person giving information respecting the above to R. G.
CROSBY, 10, Parramatta-street, Sydney, will confer a
favor.

HORTON, deceased.—If FREDERICK HORTON has
JAMES HORTON, formerly of Birmingham, in the
county of Warwick, and one of whom it is believed, was
in March, 1853, in the employ of Messrs. M'Dermott, of Warr-
minster, near Bathurst, and the other was then residing in
Goulburn, will apply to Mr. THOMAS RINEON, solicitor,
Birmingham, they will hear of something to their ad-
vantage.

WILLIAM BROOMTHY, who left Erection, Cambridgeshire, England, his sister, Hannah Couler, would be happy to hear from him. Royal Hotel, Goulburn.

MARY ANN HALLET.—Equity having been made in this colony on the 3rd Mary Ann Hallett arrived. Cautively: any person who can afford information respecting her is requested to have the goodness to communicate the same in this office.

J. MATTHEW CASHMAN, acting agent for immigration.

General Immigration Office, Sydney, 30th July, 1856.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—**H. MURIEL**, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has entered into Partnership

THE firm of **MR. J. H. MILLER**, formerly salesman for **Wm. L. Campbell and Co.**, and on sale to the **31st** inst. in similar manner to the **Australian Sugar Company**. The business of **No. 232, George-street**, from the 1st of August, will be carried on under the firm and style of **MURIEL and MILLER, Auctioneers and General Commission Agents**.

JOHN HARVEY.
PHILIP WILLIAMS.

July 29, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—BISHOP and WILLIAMS have THIS DAY dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

July 30th, 1856.

THOMAS C. BISHOP.
ZITAL A. LAFAIRRE.

GRAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Tenders will be received at this office until the 31st instant, for the purchase of a six horse-power high pressure steam engine, together with gearing for cranking shaft, framework, boiler, and appurtenances, now on the company's claims at Louisa Creek. The boiler is on the return fire principle, cylindrical and of the best quality of

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
quantity of tools, engine and carpenter's houses, together
with other articles, will also be taken for by the Company.
32, Bridge-street, Sydney. By order,
J. & MITCHELL, Secretaries.

STONE MASONS.—Tenders are required for carrying
out the walls of a Dwelling-house at Congee, Plan
specification to be seen on application to Mr.
NATHAN, Byron Lodge, Congee. All tenders
are to be addressed, on or before **SATURDAY, August**
9th. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly
satisfactory.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for certain
works to be done at the Great Britain Hotel,
corner of George and King streets, on or before **SATUR-**
DAY, 12 o'clock. Plans and specification may be seen on

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are required for the erection of Twenty Cottages in groups of five, on the estate of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., Collingwood, Liverpool. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, architect and civil engineer, Terry's buildings, 25, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before THURSDAY next, the 31st instant. Jan. 24/91.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of Three Villa Residences at Waverley. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, architect and civil engineer, Terry's Buildings, 25, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before THURSDAY next, the 31st instant. Jan. 24/91.

TO STONEHANGERS AND PLASTERERS—Tenders will be received for laying Plastering, and Plastering to be done in repairing, and in Somerset-street, between the Tenders will be received until FRIDAY, at noon. Apply for particulars, from 10 to 12 at night, to JOHN O'DOWD, Forbes' Hotel, King and York streets.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Tenders are required for the erecting of an iron building, for Particulars apply to Mr. H. D. COCKBURN, Pitt-street.

THE SURRY HILL ALLOTMENTS for SALE, by AUCTION, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GEO. CHISHOLM and CO. beg to

MOULD CANDLES, fine quality, 64 per lb., or light by the box of 54 lbs. RICHARD NESBITT'S Washburn-place.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, Blacksmiths, Engineers, and others.—Now landing, ex Ben Nevis and Granite City, and for SALE by the undersigned.

Round and square iron of best quality Smith's bellows, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inch
inch bolts, from 2½ inch to 7 inch
and 5 16 ditto from 1¼ inch to 3½ inch
Washers, from 7-16 inch to 2½ inch
Sheet iron from 19 gauge up to 23.

THOMAS COLLINS, bar iron store, near the Hay-

market, and No. 72, Parramatta-street.

1000 CHESTS and HALVES, best brands, tea
10 tons English double refined sugar
100 cases bottled fruits, 2 dozen each
50 kegs carbonated soda
2 tons brown sugar
50 casks "Bussell" bottled ale
100 cases champagne, "Premiere qualité."
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, at, King-street.

3000 PATENT Galvanized Iron Roofing Tiles
Ditto ditto ridge cap
Ditto ditto gut: ag
White lead, No. 1
Turpentine
Boiled and raw oil
Small Mastia cordage

America axes
Ditto clothes pins
Kangaroo cat lines
Mi. ev' tools
Paper hangings.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41. King-street.

5000 BUSHEL'S GRAIN. Dances Oats on SALE, by
FISCHER, TANGE, and CO., 219, George-st.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES. Just arrived, and
now landing at the Victoria Wharf, a prime sample
of Ann Jane. To be had at the ship's side, or at the Pro-
duce Stores of SAMUEL PRESTLEY, Union Wharf.

YORKSHIRE FLAGGING at reduced rates, and in
lots to suit purchasers, for SALE, by private con-
tract, by EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

210,000 SHINGLES and Hard Boards cheap. **GOODLET** and CO., 22, Erskine-st.

FOR SALE, a Thurston's Billiard Table, complete. **Apply to ISAAC LEVY, 1, Wy'-yard-square.**

FREEHOLD.—For SALE, an Allotment in Tarnestreet, Redfern, opposite the Summer House, having a frontage of 27 feet by 100 deep, with two two-roomed weatherboard cottages, one unfinished, for £240, 2167 cash to be paid in eighteen months. N.B.—There is a good well of water on the ground. Apply to **G. HILLMAN**, on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for DISPOSAL in Sydney—for position, and a firmly established trade, second to none; contains 20 spacious apartments, with every domestic convenience. The furniture, which is good, clean, and

AN NMANDALE NORTH, Camperdown.—Ninety-nine persons have been invited to contribute towards the purchase of a large plot of land into suitable allotments, including valuable frontages to the Parramatta-road. Lithographs, and all requisite information, can be obtained at the office of Mr. F. H. GRUNDY, 30, Hunter-street, where a large plan is on view.

RUSHCUTTENS BAY AND DARLING POINT.—Mr. F. M'CLEAN, of the Post Office, corner of Darling Point Road, will receive subscribers for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD at the above localities at £1 per annum.

DURBO—Mr. WILLIAM ANTHONY, Storekeeper, has been appointed Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in the above named district.

JOHN FAIRFAX, July 16, 1865.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD—
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d., (three-pence) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum, in advance.

* * All advertisements under six lines will be charged 5s. if booked to advertiser's account.

STREET: Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAR, at the
"Morning Herald" Printing Office, Pitt and Hunter streets
Thursday, July 31, 1856.

At 148, B...
26th July.
On the 21st
Hotel, Pitt-
On the 17th
by the Rev. J.
Miss Ann F.
Sydney.

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